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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Hongkong 29.01.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

January 26, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 61 2 p.m. 68 Humidity „ 83 „ 72

January 26, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 58 2 p.m. 64 Humidity 79 „ 65

7570 日四初月一 FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1917. 五拜禮 號六十二月一英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS. $36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

THE IMPERIAL WAR COUNCIL.

Striking Utterances by Mr. Lloyd George.

London, January 25.

Mr. Lloyd George, in an important interview on the subject of the forthcoming Imperial War Council, with the London correspondent of the Australian United Cable Service, said:—"I do not wish to interfere in any way with the affairs of a great self-governing Dominion, but we took the step of urgently inviting the Dominions' Premiers to London despite the fact that it might cause much inconvenience locally, because we desired their advice and assistance in coming to decisions about the conduct of the war and the negotiations for peace. As Australia knows, I am no jingo. My record contains no journeyings into flamboyant Imperialism, yet I regard this Council as marking the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the Empire. The war has changed us; heaven knows, it has taught us more than we yet understand. It has opened a new age for us, and we want to go into that age together with our fellows Overseas, just as we have come through the darkness together and shed our blood and treasure together."

It was obvious, however, that, in Mr. Lloyd George's mind, the first duty of the Council will be to consider the immediate task of winning the war. "The Empire War Council," he said, "will deal with all general questions affecting the war. Prime Ministers or their representatives will be temporary members of the War Cabinet, and we propose to arrange that matters of first-rate importance should be considered at a series of special meetings. Nothing affecting the Dominions, the conduct of the war, or negotiations for peace will be excluded from its purview. There will, of course, be domestic questions which each part of the Empire must settle for itself; questions such as recruiting in the United Kingdom, or Home legislation. Such domestic matters will be our only reservation, but we propose that everything else, so to speak, shall be on the table."

"Will discussions include such matters as the fate of the German Colonies?", the Premier was asked.

Mr. Lloyd George replied.—That is one obvious question, but there are many questions of equal moment. All the difficult problems connected with the making of peace, as was stated in the Government's invitation, will be thrashed out. The war policy of the Empire will be clearly defined, and of great importance is what I may call the preparation for peace. That will involve, not only demobilisation, but such after-the-war questions as the migration of our people to other parts of the Empire, the settlement of our soldiers on the land, commerce and industry.

"You have not hesitated to depart from precedent," remarked the correspondent.

"We certainly have not," said the Premier, "but in these days we cannot hesitate because we are breaking precedents. The Empire has thrown itself heart and soul into the war, and we should be failing in our duty if we did not take every possible step to see that its leaders get together from time to time. You do not suppose that we think that the Overseas nations can raise and place in the field armies containing an enormous proportion of their best manhood and not want to have a say, and a real say, in determining the use to which they are to be put. That seems to us an impossible and undemocratic proposition. That is why one of the first acts of the new Government was to ask the Overseas Premiers to come over, not to an informal Imperial Conference, but to sit in an Executive Cabinet of the Empire. That is why we arranged for representatives of India, which has rendered invaluable service to our common cause, to be present also."

The correspondent asked:—This implies that the Conference should meet as soon as possible?

Mr. Lloyd George replied:—Certainly. The war is not won yet, and we want to concert our efforts so that we may exert our maximum strength at the critical moment. Further, we are most anxious that, during the last and most trying phase of the war, the British Empire may present to the world an absolutely united front. Up to the present, the British Government has shouldered the responsibility for the policy of the war practically alone. It now wishes to know that in its measures for prosecuting the war to a finish, and in its negotiations for peace, it will be carrying out a policy agreed upon by the representatives of the whole Empire sitting in plenary council together.

The interviewer:—What about after the war?

Mr. Lloyd George:—If you mean by that constitutional reconstruction, I can only say it is too soon to talk about after the war, but I can only say this: things can never be the same after the war as they were before it. Five democracies, all parts of one Empire, cannot shed their blood with a heroism and a disregard of the cost which have been beyond all praise, without leaving memories of comradeship and great accomplishment which will never die. Of this I am certain, the peoples of the Empire will have found a unity in the war such as never existed before—a unity not only in history, but of purpose. What practical change in Imperial organisation that will mean, I will not venture to predict. That it will involve some change is certain. I believe that all the statesmen of the Old Country and the Dominions who have spoken about it are unanimous on that point. The forthcoming War Council, however, cannot deal with these fundamental post-war problems, but it may afford some insight into the form they may take.

"Then you are sanguine about the future of the Empire?," the interviewer asked.

In reply, Mr. Lloyd George said:—If we see the war through, I certainly am. You don't suppose the great combination of peoples who make up the Empire can have stood steadfastly together with their Allies in order to discredit and overthrow the most brutal and inhuman machine for the destruction of human liberties the world has ever seen, and not have discovered new ground for friendship? We stand at this moment on the verge of the greatest liberation the world has seen since the French Revolution. Do you tell me that peoples who have stood together and staked literally everything in order to bring that liberation about are not going to find some way of perpetuating that unity afterwards on an equal basis? I am certain that they will. Further, there will be much for them to do. Peace terms will be only a beginning. After they are satisfactorily arranged, we shall have to set to work to build up that ordered freedom and fraternity which is the only security for human peace and progress and which militarism has destroyed. And is it not certain that nations which have borne the heat and burden of the day in overthrowing that militarism will take a leading share in building that new Earth which they have made possible by their sacrifice? If we endure to the end, I have small fears for the future, and not the least important of the foundations for the work we shall have to do together in that future, will be this War Council of Allied Peoples.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE NAVAL FIGHT.

Germans Caught Unawares.

London, January 25.

Details of the North Sea fight are still confined to Dutch sources. They agree that the German fleet was surrounded and dazzled by the British searchlights. It fought bravely, but the rapidity and accuracy of the British fire were irresistible.

It is not known whether the Germans were proceeding to Wilhelmshaven or were intending to raid the Channel, but they were undoubtedly caught unawares by the British, who were in the right place at the right time, and who out-manœuvred and routed the enemy in waters which the latter claim to control.

It is estimated now that the Germans have lost 30 or 40 torpedo-boats in such actions.

Experts are of the opinion that the hammering will prove salutary and prevent much use of Zeebrugge for some time.

Flotilla Commander Killed.

London, January 25

A German official wireless message says:—The V69 received a direct hit on the bridge, and Captain Max Schultz, commanding the flotilla since the beginning of the war, was killed, with two officers and a few others. The steering gear was damaged, causing the boat to collide with another ship. The V69 was seriously damaged and ran to Ymuiden unmolested.

The ship previously rammed by the V69 continued to participate in the fight, ramming and seriously damaging an English destroyer, which a German aeroplane subsequently reported as sinking. The German vessel escaped at a reduced speed, and reached a German *point d'appui*. A third ship encountered numerous enemy destroyers and, attacking, immediately sunk a large destroyer by torpedo at close range. She reached port in safety.

The British Admiralty reiterates that the only British casualty was a destroyer, which was torpedoed and sunk, as cabled previously.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

German Effort Fails.

London, January 25.

A French communique says:—A German *coup de main*, after a heavy bombardment three kilometres south-east of Berry-au-Bac, failed. The enemy left many dead.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down, including Lieutenant Guynemer's twenty-seventh.

LABOUR AND THE GOVERNMENT.

London, January 24.

The annual Conference of the Labour Party, held at Manchester, overwhelmingly endorsed the Labourites' joining the Government.

CALLING UP COLLIERS.

London, January 24.

It is stated that the collieries have been notified of the calling up of certain classes of miners for military service, including those who have entered the mines since the war, some surface workers, officials, and also those eligible for service who are habitual time-losers.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

London, January 24.

The following steamers have been sunk:—Tremeadow (British), Reiinunga (Norwegian), and the Klampenborg (Danish).

A boatload of the crew of the Tremeadow is missing.

GREECE AND THE ENTENTE.

To Salute Allies' Flags.

London, January 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the ceremonial of saluting the Allies' flags, in accordance with the ultimatum demand, will occur on the 27th inst.

The Allied Ministers, the Admiral, the Commander-in-Chief and representatives of the Allied Navies will attend.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

London, January 24.

The Prince of Wales has returned to the front.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

A Big German Attack.

London, January 25.

A wireless German official message says:—We attacked on a ten kilometres front on both sides of the Aa River. We took 1,714 prisoners and thirteen machine guns.

The Russian Version.

London, January 25.

A wireless Russian official message say:—After violent fighting, we dislodged and threw back the enemy to the east of the Tirul swamp.

We adopted the offensive south-east of the Aa River.

The Germans adopted a counter-offensive and threw us back one-third of a mile.

JAPAN'S PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

London, January 24.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo, an Association for the Relief of the Allied Sick and Wounded has been established.

A millionaire speaker urged that at least two million sterling should be subscribed nationally.

Count Terauchi said it was time Japan demonstrated its sympathy practically.

[This is rather belated news, as we published yesterday a much fuller account of this development, dated January 17.—Ed. *H.K.T.*]

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH.

Approved by Austrian Press.

London, January 24.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Austrian Press agrees in the main with President Wilson's contentions, especially with reference to "the freedom of the seas." It points out that peace without victory is opposed to the Entente's demands.

U. S. Senate Declines to Discuss Speech.

London, January 25.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, a motion by Senator Cummings, in the Senate, proposing the setting aside of a week for a discussion on President Wilson's speech, which he described as "the most important ever made by a President of the United States," was shelved.

Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said it was impossible for the Senate to take official action on the speech, and a debate would be merely a waste of time.

Senator Weeks complained of the President using the Senate as a megaphone.

Senator Sherman described the address as a stump speech.

Senator Lodge ridiculed the idea of settling foreign wars by a Senate resolution.

World-Wide Press Comment.

London, January 25.

Commentaries on President Wilson's speech continue to be unfavourable. The German Press repudiates it.

The *Koelnische Volkszeitung* says:—We flatly refuse his peace without victory. Moreover, his suggestion regarding Poland is intolerable. We can only say, "Hands off!"

The Spanish Press considers the speech too idealistic, and regards its aims as unrealisable.

The Italian Press thinks that President Wilson's ideals are only logically realisable by victory for the nations fighting to prevent the triumph of violence.

The Canadian Press resents President Wilson's request that the Allies shall make a dishonouring peace, and advises him to consult American history and to remember the spirit of Lincoln.

Mr. Roosevelt's Straight Talk.

London, January 24.

According to a New York message, Mr. Roosevelt describes President Wilson's speech as "a grandiloquent promise, made with the object of concealing the Administration's pitiful ignominy and shirking." Mr. Roosevelt says that it is ridiculous and insincere to mouth about righteousness, unless the Government is prepared to take up an emphatic position regarding the deportations from France and Belgium and the submarine murders, and to bring peace and justice to Mexico.

The American provincial press is generally puzzled at the speech, and reminds Dr. Wilson that the United States lacks the sea and land power necessary to enforce its will.

The German-American newspapers are elated at the President's utterance, which, they declare, follows the line of the recent statements of German statesman.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

Allied Naval Chiefs Discuss.

London, January 25.

An important conference of naval chiefs, representing England, France and Italy, began at the Admiralty on Tuesday and was concluded yesterday. The attendance included the French and Italian Ministers of Marine.

A Complete Understanding.

London, January 25.

According to Reuter's Paris correspondent the Allied Naval War Council in London reached a complete understanding, and there is every reason to hope that it will result in the strengthening of the Allies' sea power.

GREECE EXPRESSES REGRET.

London, January 25.

Reuter states that the Greek Government has handed the Allies a Note, formally expressing regret for the events of December 1 and 2.

NETHERLANDS OVERSEAS TRUST.

London, January 23.

According to Reuter's correspondent at the Hague, the Netherlands Overseas Trust has arranged to resume the imports of jute and jute goods.

THE JAPANESE BUDGET.

London, January 25.

The Japanese Budget has been introduced in the Diet. It provides for the application of eight millions to the foreign market from the Sinking Fund, the issue of nearly fourteen millions in domestic loans, and a million and a half as a supplementary naval vote.

Last year was a record in foreign trade, the exports totalling 112 millions and the imports 75 millions sterling.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE'S FEAT.

London, January 25.

A Russian official message says:—One of our submarines sank four schooners in the Bosphorus, and drove ashore three others.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

JAPANESE POLITICS.

A Crisis Reported.

London, January 24.

Reuter's Tokyo correspondent reports a political crisis, as a result of purely domestic controversies. The defeat of the Government in the Diet, and a dissolution are expected.

Parliament Dissolved.

London, January 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says the Emperor has dissolved Parliament.

JAPANESE RAILWAY SCANDAL.

Accused Committed for Trial.

In the Kyoto Chiho Saibansho the preliminary examination of the three railway officials and five contractors who were recently arrested on charges of corruption, has been concluded, all the accused being committed for trial.

From the decision of the Preliminary Court it appears that the contractors, having learned that the railway authorities were going to buy a large quantity of bricks for the reconstruction of the Osakayama tunnel, between Kyoto and Otsu, decided to secure the contract. Between December 1913 and June 1914 Hasegawa and Kakitani entertained at various tea-houses in Kyoto and Kobe two railway clerks, named Hamada and Tokuda, who were employed in the Supply Department of the Railway Traffic Bureau at Kobe. The cost of these entertainments amounted to nearly Y.300. The two contractors also presented to Hamada Y.100 in cash, Y.10 in the form of a draper's credit ticket, and two pieces of white crepe. Nakagawa and Hasegawa also entertained the two above-named officials and another superior official named Asabu, who was in charge of the Supply Department, more than ten times at different tea houses in Kyoto, altogether spending about Y.950 on these entertainments. Kaneko and Uyeda also entertained these officials several times, besides presenting them with pieces of white crepe and habutae.

The three railway officials have been committed for trial on charges of having received bribes, and the five contractors for having given them.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

St. John's Cathedral.—Meeting of Seatholders and Subscribers; 5.30 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph.—9.15 p.m.

Hongkong Race Meeting.—Entries close.

Monday, January 29.

West Point Building Co's Meeting; 11.30 a.m.

H.K. Central Estate Ltd.'s Meeting; 11.45 a.m.

H.K. Land Investment and Agency Co.'s Meeting; noon.

H.K. Land Reclamation Co.'s Meeting; 12.15 p.m.

17 Years too Soon.

"You are seventeen years too soon," said Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon, when committing a Chinese for trial at the next Criminal Sessions on a charge of returning from 20 years' banishment.

Snatcher Punished.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, this afternoon, with stealing two bangles from a child. Defendant said he was watching some people "playing lion". He did not steal the bangles. His Worship sent him to prison for a year, with hard labour.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Novel Insurance.

Insurance against the misfortune of being an old maid has been organised in Vienna in view of the terrible losses of young Austrians on the battlefields and the probability that many young women will not be able to find husbands. The prettiest girls will pay the lowest premium.

The Bank of Bengal.

Calcutta, 4th January.—The Bank of Bengal declares a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 16 per cent, transfers five lakhs to the reserve fund and half a lakh to the pension fund, and carries forward Rs. 4,65,283. A further sum of thirteen lakhs has been transferred from the Reserve Fund to the Special Reserve for depreciation of securities, bringing the total to sixty-three lakhs, and permitting the whole of the Bank's holding of 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper being written down to Rs. 75, its present market price.

Viceroy's Letter to Australians.

Calcutta, 3rd January.—The following letter from the Viceroy was received at the annual dinner of the Australian Association: "Let me thank you for your letter of December 30th, enclosing programme of your third annual dinner. I am afraid it is impossible for me to make any promise with regard to your fourth annual dinner in 1918 beyond this that, if I happen to be in Calcutta at the time of your dinner, I shall be delighted to attend. It is impossible to exaggerate the value of these annual reunions; and they are especially valuable at a time when brotherhood in arms has brought about a better appreciation on the part of Indians and Australians of the fine qualities of each other."

The Dufferin Fund.

Calcutta, 4th January.—At a special meeting of the Executive Committee, Bengal Branch of the Dufferin Fund, this afternoon, Lady Chelmsford outlined the necessity for developing the work of the Fund. The demands for medical attendance were increasing, the hospitals becoming out of date and needing extension, or in some cases replacing; and unless they made a special effort to maintain the standard at which the work was begun, there was a danger lest the Fund should decrease in value and efficiency. Her Excellency hoped, in the near future, to formulate a scheme to improve the present state of things, and felt confident she would receive very general support.

Singapore and the War.

The *Singapore Free Press* is officially informed that, with reference to previous announcements, it is notified that in the case of applicants who have been serving in the Colony under agreements which have terminated, no payment will be made by the Government towards passage expenses unless the applicant can produce (a) A letter from his employers stating that he can be spared, or (b) A certificate from the Advisory Board that he can be spared. If the agreement provides for a passage to England, no payment will in such cases be made by the Government, even though the applicant can produce the letter or certificate referred to above, as the provision of a passage is then a matter for the employer.

The H.K. and S. B.; R.G.A.

The Commander-in-Chief in a principal War Area has forwarded the following cable dated the 1st January 1917:—I desire to acquaint you personally of my very high appreciation of the good work performed by the Hongkong and Singapore Mountain Batteries during an action in which they played a prominent part. The battery, which not long ago was converted into a camel battery, went into action in support of a Camel brigade. Man-handling their guns over more than a mile of heavy sandy bush they pushed up to within close range of the enemy, and it was largely due to their accurate and sustained fire that our troops were at length enabled to assault and capture the position of the enemy. The dash and gallantry shown by officers and men alike reflect the highest credit on all concerned.

NOTICES.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Limited, on SATURDAY, the 3rd February, 1917, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts to 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 27th January to 3rd February, both dates inclusive.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Hongkong 22nd January, 1917.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Union Trading Company of No. 3, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, that on and after this date and until further notice Mr. S. M. Churn and Mr. C. Honkey are the only Managers of the Firm and no person except them has any authority to sign any instrument or document on behalf of the Firm.

The Public is requested to bring to the Firm's notice any instrument or document purported to be made by the Firm whether before or after this date which is not signed by either the said S. M. Churn or the said C. Honkey.

THE UNION TRADING CO.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1917.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 29th day of January, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Nathan Road Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate) N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents in square feet	Annual Rent	Upper Price
			feet	feet	feet	feet		$	$
1	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1907.	Opposite Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1887, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	72	72	50	50	3,600 about	50	2,500

NOTICES.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Houses in Austin Avenue, Kowloon. Apply E. B. R. c/o E. D. Sassoon & Co.

TO LET.—First Class shop in Chater Road next Moutries Lane at rear. Apply.—Clark & Co.

TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. Apply A. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET—Furnished Bungalow at Taipo. Four Rooms, Garden, Servants Quarters, &c., Apply:—Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston.

TO LET.—Flats in "Ewo Mess," No. 8 the Peak. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—April-September. NO. 10, STEWART TERRACE—Peak. Newly furnished. Tennis Courts and Vegetable Garden. Apply E. A. M. Williams, c/o Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, New Government Buildings.

TO BE LET.—Four-roomed houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—Offices at 9, Connaught Road, C.

Offices in King's & York Buildings.

Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

Houses in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces.

Houses on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET at the Peak, furnished, 3 Stewart Terrace. Apply:—H. E. Pollock, Prince's Buildings.

TO LET.—From 1st May, 1916, Offices, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to:—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

WANTED.

WANTED.—NURSE for 2 children. Apply to Mrs. W. L. Leask, Red Hill, 121, Peak.

WANTED.—For Solicitor's Office. CLERK with KNOWLEDGE OF CONVEYANCING. Good salary to competent man. Apply in own handwriting X.Y.Z. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED. — Typewriting; Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a speciality. Write "Despatch," "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One 10½ B.H.P. Hornsby Ackroyd Oil Engine complete with and coupled direct of one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo to 50/70 volts with shunt regulator. ALSO One Switchboard for Accumulators Dynamo, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Linstead & Davis Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong 15th September, 1915.

CHILDREN'S DANCING CLASS.

A Children's Dancing Class will be formed shortly. Class from 5 to 6.30 p.m. twice weekly. Central Locality. For particulars write:—"Class" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICES.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

From 1st February till further notice the following changes will be made in the Company's Time Table:

SUNDAYS.

From 5 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. every quarter of an hour instead of every ten minutes.

From 6.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. every ten minutes, instead of every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS & WEEK-DAYS.

The 8.10 p.m. car will be discontinued.

NOTICES.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.

BARTON.—On 25th January at Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, John H. Barton, Tide Surveyor, Chinese Customs, Lappa. Funeral passes monument at 4 p.m. to-day.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1917.

SOME IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

In another column on Wednesday, we made a brief reference to the efforts which are being made by the Government for the provision of facilities for outdoor sport and recreation among the lesser-paid of its servants. We return to the matter now, not in order to deal with this specific question on its merits—for there can be no disputing the benefits of such a policy, even if considered solely from the point of getting more and better work from those affected—but because larger and even more important considerations suggest themselves while looking at a development of this kind. In our observations of two days ago, we threw out the hint that there were other people than Government servants to be kept in mind, and it is that thought which we would develop, not alone in regard to the provision of playing grounds, but with reference to other problems which are even more acutely felt.

That there are very many hundreds of young people in Hongkong who are barred for various reasons—chiefly financial considerations—from the regular enjoyment of outdoor recreation, everybody knows; and the Government has a duty to perform in this respect before it can claim to have dealt impartially with all. Many more open spaces, on the lines of municipal recreation grounds, are needed here. But, outweighing in importance this particular matter, is the question of house rents—a problem which has been growing in intensity in recent years. Here again the Government has been rather more considerate of its own servants than of the claims of the general public. Within the recent past a very considerable sum of public money has been devoted to the construction of quarters for subordinate officers in the Government services. No-one knowing the facts would cavil at that for a moment, but the point very naturally suggests itself that if the Government can look after the interests of its own employees in that way, it surely ought to give a thought to others who are struggling under the burden of excessively high rents. At Home, municipalities have not hesitated to enter into competition with landlords and estate agencies in building houses for the working classes and in fixing reasonable rentals, while, both here and in the Old Country, the principle of the right of governing bodies to shield the ratepayer from rapacious interests has been conceded in the fixing of maximum prices for the necessaries of life. There is, therefore, nothing revolutionary in the idea that the Government should step in and regulate rents where the conditions warrant it. At any rate, whether anything can be done in this direction in Hongkong or not, there can be no ignoring the very widespread feeling that, if present tendencies increase, so far as the general cost of living is concerned, the authorities will eventually have to give serious consideration to conditions which are fast becoming intolerable to all save those of considerable means.

One other matter arises out of the solicitude shown by the Government for the health of its native employees, and that is the question of the regulation of Chinese child labour employed in native establishments. It is a notorious fact that the labour of little children of very tender years is exploited in factories and other establishments to a shameful degree here in Hongkong, while it is also common knowledge that, so far as native girls are concerned, a system of domestic service little, if at all, removed from actual slavery still persists in the Colony. These are some of the issues which will have to be faced before it can be said that we are doing all that we might do in the interests of the general health and comfort of the rising generation of the native community, and for the relief of that section of the European populace which finds it increasingly difficult to keep pace with the growing cost of living. They are big questions, we admit, but that is no reason why they should not command the earnest attention of the authorities. In fact, it is all the greater reason why they should.

War Charities.

Yesterday we published a most interesting financial statement issued by the Hongkong War Charities Committee, outlining, in brief, the results of a year's activities through the medium of that body. It shows that, during the twelve months, no less a sum than $236,639 odd has been received in subscriptions and donations, and that of this amount all has been expended on behalf of most deserving causes, save a matter of some $13,000 which is still in hand. The total has, of course, been materially swollen by the receipts from the "Our Day" celebration, which brought in over $39,000, but, even after deducting these, the monthly average comes up to well over $16,000, which surely must be considered very satisfactory. The scope of the charitable interests assisted will be appreciated when it is pointed out that no fewer than twenty-two different funds have benefited, apart from the setting aside of a sum of £1,000 to be allocated by the London Committee to funds in urgent need of help, and the supply of $32,000 worth of materials to the Hongkong Association of Women War Workers, for conversion into war comforts for our soldiers and sailors and their dependents.

An Appeal.

But the main object we have in drawing attention to the statement is because of the appeal which it contains for further and regular generosity on the part of the general community. It is announced that the sum left in hand will go a very little way towards meeting the calls upon the Fund, and a special request is made for help in the way of monthly subscriptions. This is the best form of assistance which can be rendered, for it enables the Committee to estimate the position with certainty, and to know that it can count on a fixed monthly income, and not have to rely on spasmodic donations. However well we may have already done, there must still be a considerable number of residents in Hongkong who have not yet made it a rule to set aside a certain proportion of their income to war charities, and who could very well afford to do so. That they have not done so hitherto is, in a large measure, a matter of sheer indifference or thoughtlessness on their part, and we feel convinced that if the urgency and importance of the matter is duly impressed upon them, they will see to it that the work of the Fund is not hampered through shortage of contributions. A point to be emphasised is that, in subscribing, residents can select any particular object which they may desire to assist. We commend the appeal to the public.

Local Missionary Operations.

One of our readers draws our attention to the fact that the Bishop of Victoria, in a sermon the other day, after remarking on the number of French and Italian priests who are in the fighting line, alluded to the activities of the Catholic missions in this part of the world, with special reference to the new house which the French Fathers are erecting near the Protestant cathedral. "The price of the land was altogether beyond the Church of England," he is reported as saying; "but the Church of Rome can buy it and build on it even in war time." In view of the bitter and jealous feeling that has so often been borne towards the missionary efforts of the French and Italian clergy, it is refreshing to find an Anglican Bishop so ungrudging in his testimony to the wonderful system whereby men can be spared for their country's service (23,000 French clergy are now at the Front) without the ordinary work's being seriously impaired. Bishop Lander's words of admiration are well timed, and are surely calculated to strengthen the new bond of charity between the followers of the various religions. Some of his hearers may, however, have wished that he had added that the reason why Rome can do, financially, what the Church of England cannot, is that Catholic missions are carried on by nuns who work for nothing, and by clergy who receive the princely sum of twenty-five dollars a month and are obliged to live on that sum.

DAY BY DAY.

KINDNESS IS A LANGUAGE WHICH THE DUMB CAN SPEAK AND THE DEAF CAN UNDERSTAND.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 3.15/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the Kaiser's 58th birthday.

Stolen Cotton.

It has been reported to the police that between January 7 and 25, a store at 4, Wood Road, was broken into and six bales of white Japanese cotton, valued at $904.83, were stolen.

European Lady's Loss.

Mrs. Doyle, of Jordan Road, Kowloon, has reported to the Police that her house was broken into yesterday whilst she was out and that a drawer was opened and jewellery valued at $325, and $300 in money, stolen.

More Infected Rats.

During the week ending January 6, 2,103 rats were caught in Victoria and Kowloon, of which one was found to be infected. This was caught in Victoria. In the following week, 2,057 rats were caught, three of which, all found in Victoria, were infected.

The Colony's Death Rate.

It was revealed by the mortality returns, presented at the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon, that the death rate in the Colony per thousand per annum for the week ending January 7 was 26.2, as against 30.00 for the previous week, and 17.00 for the corresponding week last year.

The Birch for a Snatcher.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court to-day, with snatching a gold-mounted rattan bangle from a Chinese girl. He was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks. He was also ordered to receive 10 strokes with the birch.

St. John's Ambulance and Canton.

We are informed that twenty-four members of the Hongkong St. John's Ambulance Society, under two sergeants, (one European) have been invited to Canton in order that they may give a display before the members of the Medical Conference which is now being held here.

Incorrect Scales.

Three more shopkeepers were summoned before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, for having incorrect scales. Inspector Terrett said that the scales were four per cent., two per cent., and three per cent. against the purchaser respectively. Fines of $10, $5, and $5 were imposed.

Goats at Large.

Nine Indians were before Mr. Melbourne, at the Magistracy this morning, summoned for allowing goats to destroy vegetation on the hillside at Kowloon, near King's Park. The first two defendants admitted that the goats were theirs and added that none of the other defendants had goats. In fining the first two men $3 each, his Worship said it cost the Government an enormous sum of money to keep up the vegetation of the Colony, and if goats were allowed to run about, they would destroy it completely. The other seven men were discharged.

"OUR GUERDON."

England! We do not ask thee for thy tears
To dew the far-set places where we rest;
We died that thou may'st live, and thro' the years
Keep thy fair fame—among all nations blest.

England! We do not look for earthly prize
As guerdon for our youth laid down for thee,
We, who with shattered limbs and sightless eyes
Have suffered that thy children may be free.

England! We smiling died in full content:
Or bear our meed of suffering and pain.
For Honour's sake it was our blood was spent;
That Justice still on earth and Reth should reign.

—Gordon le S. des Fresnes, Capt. A.S.C. in *United Empire*.

BURN'S NIGHT.

Celebration by St. Andrew's Society.

There was a very happy gathering of members of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society at the Hongkong Hotel last evening, when the anniversary of the great Scottish poet, Robert Burns, was marked by a dinner. This is the first time for very many years that such a function has been held, and, seeing what a success it proved to be, similar gatherings will doubtless become an annual affair. The dining hall had been most tastefully decorated with national emblems, under the supervision of Mr. George Duncan, and the menu cards were especially appropriate, bearing a portrait of the "immortal poet" and its items being couched in "braid Scots." The usual honours were accorded the Haggis, "Great chieftain of the pudding race", the pipes playing it in to the head table. The President of the Society, Mr. A. G. Gordon, presided, and he was accompanied at the head table by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Messrs. R. Shewan, R. M. Dyer, T. F. Hough, Donald Macdonald, R. Sutherland, A. O. Lang, Dr. Forsyth, W. C. Jack, M. A. Murray, J. Wallace, J. Reid, and R. Henderson.

After the repast several toasts were honoured. In the course of a few remarks, the President said that the gathering was the outcome of a strongly expressed wish by a great many members of the Society they should not allow the anniversary of Robert Burns to go unobserved. It was decided to have a quiet meeting amongst themselves (laughter). This was the day of small nationalities, and what Scotland lacked in quantity she made up in quality, and there was no true Scotchman who would refuse to have a chat with his fellow countryman and talk over the days of Auld Lang Syne, especially here where they were so far removed from Caledonia's stern and wild shores. (Applause).

The toast of the evening, "The Immortal memory of Robert Burns" was given by Mr. R. Shewan, and in proposing it he said that it was just 158 years ago there, in the sonorous language of William Watson, "there in the strong splenetic North, a mighty mother had brought forth a mighty man." The word "immortal" was a big one, but it was not too big for Burns, because it was only in these later days that Scotland had really realised what a mighty poet she had brought forth. After a reference to the poet's great love for happiness and conviviality, the speaker went on to refer to the great love Burns had for his fellow men, saying that all classes had a place in that great heart, even from the small beast of the field to the "wee, modest, crimson tipped flower." Burns was a great preacher as well as a great poet, and he was also a bit of a socialist. There were few finer sentiments ever expressed than in his poem where he spoke of the coming time when "man to man the world o'er, shall brithers be for a' that." Burns had had great praise bestowed upon him, but none seemed too high. England could boast of her Shakespeare and Milton, but Scotland still had Burns, and so long as her children were nurtured and brought up on the Psalms of David and the songs of Burns, there would be Scotland for ever. (Applause.)

In replying to the toast of "The Visitors" the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn said he was more than three-quarters Scotch (loud applause) and those three-quarters were Ayrshire, the land of the "Immortal Robert Burns." He did not know what made a man great, but he thought one of the first things should be that he should have a message to deliver. Robert Burns was a really great man (applause). A great man must be inspired. One aspect of Burns was that he was an intense patriot. But had Britain "patriots fall at every blow," and he would like to have heard his withering scorn of our foes today (applause). Burns was the Kipling of his day. Mr. Severn concluded by asking the audience to drink to "The Chief," a toast which was heartily received.

Mr. R. Sutherland was the next speaker, and he dealt with certain traits of the character of the Scottish people. He said:—"One of the first traits is their humour. We are, I hope, a Christian people, but I am certain that our Christianity has been tested a good many times by that often-repeated proverb of Sidney Smith's, that it takes a surgical operation to get a joke into a Scotchman's head. A recent writer, whom I cannot identify, and whose name I do not want to know, denies that there is anything in our humour that is light in touch, delicate and graceful. He asserts instead that there is much that is austere and awkward, tiresome, and unpleasant. Now, each nation takes its own humour in its own way, some joyously, some seriously, but none more conscientiously than the Scotch. If you want the most beautiful flower of humour, wit, you must go to France for it. There is no wit so subtle, so finished, so complete as the French wit, especially the wit of the Parisian. There you will find what might be termed the aristocracy of wit." After recounting some amusing stories, Mr. Sutherland said it was natural for the inhabitants of a country so poor as Scotland to emigrate when there are so many rich lands to go to. But everywhere the Scotsman goes he retains his characteristics. Never revolutionary, he is for culture and everything that is for the welfare of his adopted nation. The problem with Scotsmen going to other countries is: How did they get along until we got here? "Lord gi'e us a gude conceit O' ourse'l's", may be called the national prayer, and there is perhaps no prayer that has been so remarkably answered. There exists between all natives of Scotland a bond of sympathy. Where do you find persons who love their country as do the Scotch? Let three Scotchmen meet in a foreign city and they form a St. Andrew's Society to assist their countrymen. Scotland has been a stern mother to her children, never over-feeding them, and using the stick when it was necessary; and when they have departed from their native land, they always look back and bless her. Ours is a little country, and that is perhaps one reason that we love it so well.—(Applause).

Other speeches followed, and a very interesting musical programme was contributed to by the following gentlemen: Messrs. Galloway, Allan, Gray, R. Hall and Dr. Forsyth.

During the evening a collection was taken on behalf of War Charities, which resulted in the sum of $1,012.10 being realised.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders received to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Nos. 3 and 4 Companies.

The attention of all recruits and all members who did not fire (or failed to pass) Part II of last year's course is drawn to Orders of January 25/26.

Parades. Central. 5.30 p.m.

Monday, January 29.—No. 2 Company. Maxim gunners. All recruits.

Tuesday, January 30.—Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, Ambulance platoon, and buglers and drummers.

Wednesday, January 31.—All recruits.

Friday, Feb. 2.—No. 1 Company.

Patrol Equipment, Central District.

Warning officers will detail one Sergeant or one P. C. on each shift in Central District to supervise the issue and return of whistles, capes, belts, &c., The Sergeant or P. C. so detailed is to be indicated on the patrol list.

Visiting Inspectors will make it part of their duty to report any want of proper supervision in this matter, or any irregularity in entering up the Equipment Book.

Joined.

No. 1 Company.—James Maxwell.

No. 2 Company.—A. A. Place.

No. 2 Company.—E. J. F. Gomes.

No. 2 Company.—J. G. Gill.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The speech which has been made by Mr. J. W. Davis, Solicitor-General of the United States, will come as a relief to all who set store upon Anglo-American friendship (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*). Mr. Davis observed to the Philadelphia Society that peace proposals at this time would be "not only brutal, but impertinent," and he gave a formal endorsement to the declaration of Sir George Foster, the Canadian veteran, that no neutral nation, but "those who have given their life and treasure, will make the peace when the war has been fought to the end." The American people, with pacifist luminaries of the Whitehouse type among them, may be misled occasionally as to the intensity with which this country would resent any attempt at interference by those who have declined a part in the war. The words of their Solicitor-General cannot be repeated too often by Americans who wish to keep their country out of serious blundering.

• • •

The Sunday Observance Act of 1677, which the Manchester Watch Committee proposes to put into operation, would (says the *Daily News*) provide plenty of work for carpenters and joiners if rigidly enforced throughout the country. It penalises with two hours in the stocks any person who "shall doe or exercise any worldly labour, business or worke of his ordinary calling upon the Lord's Day or any part thereof . . . shall travel or come into his inne or lodging upon the Lord's Day . . . or shall use, imploy or travell upon the Lord's Day with any boate, wherry, lighter or barge except it be upon extraordinary business to be allowed by some justice of the peace." The pillory has been formally abolished, but the stocks still constitute a legal form of punishment.

• • •

Besides being the first solicitor to be Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George is also the first who has not been educated either at Oxford or Cambridge since Disraeli, observes the *Daily News*. Apart from him, the older Universities are well represented. The departure of Mr. Asquith and Viscount Grey does not leave the Balliol tradition unrepresented, for both Lord Curzon and Lord Milner and Mr. Prothero were among Jowett's young men, and all had academic careers of great distinction and held fellowships, Lord Milner at New College and the others at All Souls. Oxford generally is well represented. Mr. Walter Long is a Christ Church man, Lord Robert Cecil, with all his family, was at University College, Lord Crawford was at Magdalen, Sir George Cave comes from St. John's, and Sir F. E. Smith shares with two men so dissimilar as Sir Thomas Beecham and Mr. C. B. Fry the honour of being a distinguished product of Wadham, which otherwise is more famous for its perfect lawns than as a nursery of statesmen. Mr. Fisher was at New College, and studied also at Paris. There are four Cambridge men in the Ministry, and two (Mr. Balfour and Mr. Austen Chamberlain) are ornaments of Trinity, and Lord Rhondda was at Caius and Sir Alfred Mond at St. John's. Sir Robert Finlay was educated at Edinburgh, and Sir Edward Carson at Trinity College, Dublin; Lord Derby went straight from School into the Army.

• • •

Now that the business world is so largely represented in the Ministry (says the *Daily News*) it seems worth recalling that until Edward Ellice (commonly known as "Bear" Ellice, from his connection with the Hudson Bay fur trade) was appointed Secretary at War in 1833, no person engaged in commerce had ever been allowed to enter the Cabinet. Ellice resigned because the Cabinet refused to pay the expenses of the Reform Bill election, and afterwards became Secretary at War. Macaulay, who never held office again, preferring, says his friend, Lord Clarendon, "to act as confidential adviser to the Liberal Party." Ellice's colleague, the Rt. Hon. Henry Cole, did only

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH.

German Press Comment.

Amsterdam, January 24.

The "Cologne Gazette" states it cannot see how the world will be brought nearer peace by President Wilson's speech unless America attempts to practice what he preaches.

The "Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung" states that peace without victory means that the Central Powers will be deprived of their gains. It contends that access to the sea for every great nation means that Germany must retain Belgium. "What the Dardanelles means to Russia the English Channel means to Germany."

Mr. Bonar Law's Views.

London, January 24.

Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Bristol and replying to President Wilson's speech, declared:—

"The Germans so-called peace offer has received from the Allies the only possible reply. We believe that the essence of this conflict is a question which is as old as Time, namely, the difference between right and wrong. We know that this is a war of naked aggression, and that the crimes which have accompanied the conduct of the war, and which have been unknown in the world for centuries, are small compared with the initial crime of plunging the World into war by cold-blooded calculation, because those responsible thought it would pay."

Our aim coincided with President Wilson's effort to secure the present and future peace of the World. It would not be right to regard President Wilson's effort to induce the Senate to take the necessary steps in regard to a League of Peace as altogether Utopian, but the subject was not an abstract question for the future, but a question of life or death now.

Proceeding, Mr. Bonar Law dwelt on past efforts to render war impossible, or at least to mitigate its horrors, and showed how Germany had in wholesale manner violated her Convention pledges in this regard. Not a Neutral Power had been able to stop that, and no Neutral, indeed, had protested. So we must take other means to secure the future peace of the World.

We rejected the German negotiations' offer because peace now would mean peace based on German victory and leave the military machine unbroken with a halo of success surrounding it. The controllers of that machine would again prepare for war, choosing a convenient time to begin.

What President Wilson was longing for, we were fighting for, and our men folk were risking their lives for—and we mean to secure it.

SPANISH MAJOR IN TROUBLE.

Madrid, January 24.

Major Francisco, a member of the Spanish General Staff, is to be court-martialled for a speech at a dinner given by the German colony at Barcelona. He attacked the Allies and toasted the triumph of the Central Powers.

THE NAVAL FIGHT.

Ymuiden, January 24.

Survivors of the German V69 say that a flotilla of eleven vessels left a German port at 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning they discovered the British abeam at long range. The latter opened fire. The British marksmanship was most accurate, and V69 was soon hit. She escaped marvellously, for she was faced by two British squadrons of from four to six big ships each. There must have been treachery, because every precaution had been taken to avoid an encounter. As the steering gear and compass were destroyed, the vessel steered by the stars with her screws, making the mouth of the Ems; but she sighted four British destroyers off Ymuiden, so she made for Ymuiden. The main action was fought thirty miles off Zeebrugge. The V69 escaped owing to being the rearguard of the flotilla. Survivors did not know the fate of the other vessels; but they must have suffered badly.

MAN-POWER AND AGRICULTURE.

London, January 24.

Lord Derby and Mr. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, state that the urgent military situation requires the taking of men under twenty-five from even an industry so essential as agriculture. On the other hand, agriculture asks to be allowed to retain all its skilled labour. The conflicting claims are only reconcilable if the soldier and the farmer each yields something. Instead of the 60,000 offered by the tribunals as unessential, only 30,000 will be called up without the War Cabinet's sanction. The military authories had arranged for the substitutes to include a proportion skilled in the management of horses, also the return from the colours of men accustomed to the steam cultivator, and to send other men to assist in ploughing and sowing, assuring a volume of labour exceeding that of the past eight months.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 25.

A French communique states:—Destructive artillery firing was carried out against the enemy in the region of Moulinsson St. Ouvent north-east of Hill 304.

There was an appreciably violent artillery struggle in the sector of Caurieres Wood.

TRAWLERS SUNK BY SUBMARINE.

London, January 24.

Three Fleetwood trawlers have been sunk by the gunfire of a German submarine. The crews were landed after being several hours in small boats scantily clad and in bitterly cold weather.

ATTEMPT ON SPANISH PREMIER.

Madrid, January 24.

An attempt was made on the life of the Premier, Senhor Roupanones, while travelling from Seville towards Madrid. The express ran over two sleepers placed on the rail. Fortunately, the attempt failed.

CRICKET.

Civil Service v. Kowloon.

The following will represent the Civil Service Club on the K.C.C. ground at 2 p.m., on Saturday:—Hon. C. Severn (Captain), R. E. O. Bird, R. C. Witchell, F. J. Ling, C. F. Mason, S. E. Alderman, E. W. Hamilton, C. J. Tacobi, E. W. Dawson, W. H. Edmunds, C. Sara. Umpire, W. H. Woolley; scorer, W. Fincher.

The K.C.C. team will be:—J. P. Robinson, J. V. Braga, E. J. Edwards, J. H. Mead, A. O. Brawn, L. J. Blackburn, W. L. Weaser, A. A. Birnie, W. T. Elson, W. Kay, J. C. Fletcher and H. Overy.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS are reminded that Entries for the forthcoming Race Meeting close to the Undersigned TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) the 27th January.

It is requested that all Covers containing Entries may be delivered at the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club No. 3, Chater Road, Ground floor of the Hongkong Club House Annexe before 2 P.M.

By Order
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong Jockey Club.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1917.

WANTED.

WANTED.—By a British Merchantile firm, an ENGLISH YOUTH with some knowledge of Accounts. Apply P. Q. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED by a British qualified medical man an APPOINTMENT as a SURGEON on Board a Steamer Sailing for Singapore. Apply "Medico" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
SATURDAY, the 27th January, 1917,
commencing at 11 a.m.
on lighter "Tsat Sam" at No. 3 Wharf of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.
(For account of the concerned)
310 bags Rapecake
ex S. S. "Gregory Apcar."
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
THURSDAY, the 1st February, 1917,
at 12 o'clock (noon),
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
(For account of the concerned)
The Steam Launch,
"Kwong Sing,"

Length	83'3"
Breadth	15'1"
Depth	[illegible]
Gross tonnage	[illegible]
Net tonnage	[illegible]

Terms: Cash on fall of hammer.

N.B. The launch is sold subject to existing charter, of which full particulars can be had from
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

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WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

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SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe			Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama			Direct Service.
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, Dates of Sailings etc. apply to

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

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Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days. Hong Kong to Montreal 22 days
Hong Kong to Chicago 21 days. Hong Kong to New York 22½ days

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

30,625 tons Displacement, Quadruple Screws, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most Luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change)		SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG	
Monteagle	3 Feb.	EMPRESS OF ASIA ...	12 Apr.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	15 Feb.	Monteagle	14 Apr.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	15 Mar.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	9 May.
Empress of Japan ...	28 Mar.	Empress of Japan ...	23 May.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Monteagle calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European ports and West Indies.

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P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong.

J. H. WALLACE,
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Regular Service Between

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WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

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JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
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For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.

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Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.		Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Tenerrife			
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	§Awa Maru Capt. Hayashi	T. 12,500	WED., 7th Feb., at noon.
	§Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada	T. 12,500	WED., 14th Feb., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane			
C'CUTTA via S'pore, P'ang & Rangoon.			
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo...			
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	§Iyo Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,500	MON., 5th Feb., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	§Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka	T. 16,000	MON., 12th Feb., at 10 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	§Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 13,500	SATUR., 10th Feb., at 10 a.m.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	30th Jan.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	10th Feb.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	26th Feb.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	6th Mar.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	20th Mar.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	2nd Apr.

1st class to London G$348 (£71.10.0), return G$609. (£122).
" to San Francisco G$250. return G$437.50.

* Cargo only. † Proceeding to South America Ports.

*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

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ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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JANUARY 31, APRIL 11, JUNE 23, 1917.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Ichang	26th Jan at 10 a.m.
HONGAY/CANTON	Kiuk ang	27th Jan. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	28th Jan. at d'light.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG	Kaifong	28th Jan. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	30th Jan. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	31st Jan. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	7th Feb. at noon.
MANILA	Talyuan (including Darwin)	27th Jan. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "ANSUI."

MANILA LINE.—Twin Scew Steamers "——," "——," and "——." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "——" & "——."

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S.S. "——," "——," "——," "——," "——," and "——," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Jan. 26, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For

"All steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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Telephone No. 1574. [1]b

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain		Leaving.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	FRI..	26th Jan. at 11 a.m.
Haihong...	J. W. Evans ...	THURS.,	1st Feb. at 11 a.m.

* For Swatow Passengers only.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship		On
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Sun.,	28th Jan. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Mon.,	29th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	Kumsang	Tues.,	30th Jan. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Tues.,	30th Jan. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Wed.,	31st Jan. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat.,	3rd Feb. at 3 p.m.
S'HAI, Kobe & Moji	Kutsang	Tues.,	6th Feb. at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce, on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description attached thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 315.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Japan's Gold Specie.

With the great development of her export trade, Japan's gold specie during last year underwent a large increase both at home and abroad. According to investigations made by the Finance Department reports the "Japan Chronicle," the total amount of specie on December 31 last was Y.714,000,000 as against Y.516,000,000 at the end of the preceding year, or an increase of Y. 198,000,000. The following figures show the latest returns as to the proportions held at home and abroad in comparison with the previous year —

	Dec. 31 1915 (Y1,000,000)	Dec. 31 1916. (Y1,000,000)	Increase. (Y1,000,00)
At home	137	227	92
Aboard	379	487	108
Total	516	714	188

Japan's Trade with Russia.

Investigations conducted by the Russo-Japanese Association show that the staple exports to Russia in October last amounted to Y17,533,705 a gain of Y4,812,874 as compared with the preceding month. Articles exported from January to October represented a value of Y118,491,985, which is Y14,136,948 more than was exported in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Indian and Chinese Cotton.

According to the "Mainichi," efforts are being made in Japan to get supplies of raw cotton in China in preference to India. The Osaka paper says that there are some difficulties with regard to the importation of Indian cotton in the way of freights and other respects. In order to obviate these difficulties and also as a means of promoting Sino-Japanese trade, some spinning merchants have come to seek supplies of raw cotton in China, and as a matter of a fact they have been making investigations in China for the purpose. It is true that of late years Japan has got her supplies principally from India and the United States and only in a small measure from China, but there were days when imports from India and China varied but little in quantity. Thus in 1904 Japan consumed 17,550,000 kwan of Indian cotton against 15,300,000 kwan of Chinese. The great difference which has since occurred in the relative importance to the credit of Indian cotton is in a large measure due, continues the Osaka paper, to the neglect of cotton cultivation in China. Lately however, she brought about an appreciable improvement in this branch of agriculture, and this year's output is estimated at 2,200,000 bales. Of this quantity about 800,000 bales will be consumed by Chinese spinning companies, and the remaining 1,500,000 bales will be available for export If the quality of Chinese cotton is further improved, it is calculated, concludes the "Mainichi," it will be able to meet about 70 per cent. of Japan's demands.

After-War Trade.

In a pamphlet entitled "World Commerce in its Relation to the British Empire," Mr. Norman R. Byars makes a valuable contribution to the discussion on our after-war trade policy, preparation for which is, apart from the war itself, perhaps the most important question for the Briton to-day. Mr Byers demonstrates the fact that within the vast territories of the British Empire and its Allies in the present war, there is enough and to spare of all necessary commodities, and all that is required for their proper utilization is the full co-operation of capital and labour, which, when achieved, would quickly neutralize the waste of war, and leave the way open for a general and stable prosperity hitherto unknown. To this end, the author points out, three essentials are required—a plenteous supply of capital, an abundance and variety of labour, and a sufficiency of that capitalist knowledge and experience which he aptly terms "merchantry." Further, a greater knowledge of the possibilities of trade, as distinct from a mere investment, is needed, and here the author pleads for an extension after the war of the principle which has made our war munitions industry in Great Britain so great a success. At the call of the Ministry of Munitions, engineering experts, many of whom had retired from active business, have placed their services and advice at the disposal of men with the necessary energy and capital, and with the certainty of a market for their products, works have been established throughout the land for the production of war munitions. Apply the principle to ordinary production, the author imagines and there is the same opportunity. [illegible] Daily

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COY.

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:—

York Building. Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

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Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

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"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S.	"VENEZUELA"	March 1,	May	21.
S.S.	"ECUADOR"	March 28,	June	18.
S.S.	"COLOMBIA"	April 23.		

These steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to:—
Company's Office in
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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... $ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 26th JANUARY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SATURDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,608. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company's will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor). Opposite the Blake Pier.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.

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CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

THE Steamship

"BINTANG,"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon, the 1st February, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 3rd February, 1917, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st January, 1917 at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER IN LIQUIDATION.

First Dividend of 20%.

CREDITORS of the above firm are hereby notified that a FIRST DIVIDEND of 20% on the amount of their claims will be paid on application to the Undersigned on and after THURSDAY the 1st of February, 1917.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 16, Queen's Road, Central.
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244 Wanchai Road. Telephone 2147

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Birbeck R J
Barker W L L
Branch Capt B
Baring J H
Bain H Murray
Bellilios Mrs E R
Blain Dr M
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Bellamy J B
Barnum G H
Baker Dr & Mrs
Clarke W E
Cappleman W E
Croucher N
Conant H A R
Courtney J D
Courtney G L
Corooran Miss M
Conrey Ford
Campbell J L
Cottey Miss C I
Connell J I
Cox F W
Chuck H S
Dowley W A
Davenport W B
Duffy Miss M E
Douglas Mr & Mrs W E
Davis Mr & Mrs F E
Dewar Capt J
Daniel V W
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Eastman Mr & Mrs A W
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Fairley W L
Fitzpatrick H D
Freer Capt W I
Glaister Dr
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Mehta B K
McInnes Mr & Mrs
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Marshall F B
Meyer Mr & Mrs A B
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Pegg H H
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Luhrs J H Van G
Logan Mr & Mrs W
Puccio Consul & Mrs
Puccio Miss A
Pelham Lt Col & Mrs T
Powell Comd & Mrs A D S
Robertson Mr & Mrs J
Ritter O H
Rolfe Capt P H
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Sachse Mrs G A
Stevens Lt M W A O D
Stubbs A T
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Duncker Mr & Mrs W
Hale Mr & Mrs B A
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Jones R L
Kingsleyward Mrs H
Mulder Mrs
MacIntyre Mr & Mrs Nell
Martin Mrs V
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Nightingale Mr and Mrs G F
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Powell H
Peapeels L
Roble Mrs C S
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Arnott C H
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Ba'ce M
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Manteiro J
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Philipp P
Ryan E
Raney Jas A
Smith J
Swingle J F
Thoris H F
Topsclo T
Ven der Zee T
Wright S H
Walrane D W
Yew Mr & Mrs J Ch

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on Jan., 1, 1917.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1916.		1917.	
Tytam	6ft. 8in. overflow	Below	4ft. 2in. overflow	Below
Tytam Byewash	2ft. 4in. overflow	Below	2ft. 1in. overflow	Below
Tytam Intermediate	2ft. 1in. overflow	Above	1ft. 3in. overflow	Above
Pokfulum	12ft. 0in. overflow	Below	2ft. 1in. overflow	Below
Wong-nai-chung	16ft. 5in. overflow	Below	37ft. 6in. overflow	Below
Tytam Low Level	Under construction		Under construction	

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1916.	1917.
Tytam	289.90	218.06
Tytam Byewash	NIL.	NIL.
Tytam Intermediate	207.81	107.71
Pokfulum	40.10	20.85
Wong-nai-chung	19.81	1.29
Tytam Low Level	34.00	112.85
Total	644.70	430.16

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Dec., 1916.

	1915	1916	
Consumption	121.88	116.15	M. gallons
Estimated population	263,119	266,719	
Consumption per head per day	14.9	14.0	gallons

Services to houses in the Rider Main Districts were disconnected and a supply was given by public street fountains only during December in both years 1915 and 1916.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1916	1917
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	4ft. 9in. Below overflow	7ft. 7in. Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1916	1917
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	104.80	278.05

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Dec., 1916.

	1915	1916	
Consumption	33.16	32.76	M. gallons
Estimated population	97,400	99,800	
Consumption per head per day	10.9	11.9	gallons

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority
Public Works Department.

For the best Meals, Refreshments, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery at before-the-war prices. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

THE S.S. TAISANG.

A Fine Piece of Seamanship.

A remarkable piece of seamanship, considered by many one of the most remarkable accomplished in the China Sea in recent years, was that of Captain Purkin, in bringing his vessel, the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's steamer Taisang, safely into port late on Wednesday, after eight days of buffeting with the waves in the China Sea without a rudder, says the *Manila Bulletin* of January 9.

The Taisang sailed from Manila for Amoy, China, on Tuesday afternoon January 9, with 184 passengers on board. When about 235 miles from Manila, the steamer swung into the trough of the sea and upon investigation it was found that she had lost her rudder in the severe buffeting and that her stern post had snapped in half in the heavy sea that was running.

Captain Purkin immediately set the crew to work on a jury rudder, but before the third and successful jury had been completed the steamer had drifted out of its course for a distance of about 200 miles out into the China Sea, where a stiff monsoon was blowing. With the aid of her sails and engines, however, the steamer was finally headed about and made her way toward the Luzon coast, where, when off Pedro's Point, Captain Purkin found the weather sufficiently calm to bring into play the third "jury" rudder, which brought the vessel safely into port.

When interviewed, Captain Purkin spoke glowingly of his crew. The men had worked day and night with little or no rest, until the vessel was finally brought safely into Manila bay. The captain said that the Empress of Asia had approached his vessel off Pedro's Point and offered assistance, but he had refused as he was then nearing Manila and the "jury" was working satisfactorily, although when the Taisang arrived in port she had barely sufficient supplies for one more meal. During the eight days at sea the vessel covered 760 miles, and during the last 48 hours of the experience the captain had only three hours sleep. Captain Purkin was highly congratulated by the port officials for his excellent seamanship, and by local shipping men, who said it was one of the most remarkable feats accomplished in recent years in oriental seas.

The Taisang will probably be towed to Hongkong for repairs.

TIDE TABLE.

From 22nd Jan. to 28th Jan., 1917.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	22	m 9 36	4.0	m 2 9	0.1
		a 8	10.8	a 1	2.9
Tues.	23	m 10 19	4.2	m 3 49	0.1
		9	4.0	a 2	2.8
Wed.	24	m 10 49	4.4	m 4 29	0.0
		9	3.8	3	2.6
Thur.	25	m 11 25	4.6	m 5 8	0.2
		10	4.0	4	2.3
Fri.	26	0	4.8	m 5 46	0.3
		11	4.0	5	2.0
Sat.	27	0	5.0	m 6 23	0.3
				5	2.0
Sun.	28	m 0 40	5.1	m 7 0	0.2
		1	5.0	6	2.0

m morning. a afternoon.

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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE MEANS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	500'	86' top, 70' bottom	30'	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	74'	28' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	284	49' 3"	24'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240'	60'	24'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	220'	60'	18'	7' 6"	
TAI-MOK-HSIU					
Cosmopolitan Dock	466'	84'	30'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
K. Hoss Dock	300'	84'	18'	7' 6"	
A. Lamont Dock	300'	84'	18'	7' 6"	

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.M.E., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

THE SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Banks.	b	$	705.00.
Unions.	sa.	$	900.00.
Douglases.	b.	$	117 00.
Indos (Def.)	b.	$	132.50.
Steamboats.	b.	$	20.25.
China Sugars.	sa.	$	127.00.
Luzon Sugars.	b.	$	37.00.
H.K. Wharves.	b.	$	85.00.
K'loon Docks.	b.	$	125.00.
Humphreys.	b.	$	7.00.
Cements.	b.	$	11.50.

R. G. A. SPORTS.

Annual Event at Mount Davis.

Yesterday, the 88th Co. R.G.A., at Mount Davis, held their annual sports day under the auspices of Major G.M. De Piro, the Commanding Officer. One of the parade grounds was utilised for the outdoor part of the programme, and there was a grand smoking concert in the evening. A long programme of athletic events was arranged and carried through by the Officers, Warrant Officers and N. C. O.'s. The sports ground was suitably arranged for the occasion, one large marquee being erected for the officers and their guests, another suitable arrangement being made for other ranks. The programme provided by the Company Band, under the able conductorship of Gr. Dovey, provided the musical harmony of the afternoon. The "inner man" was ably looked after by Sergt.-Major Allison and his committee, consisting of Cpl. Smith, Br. Simmonds and Cooper, also Gunners James and Lyness, by tea being provided at the interval.

C.S.M. Allison presided at the concert which took place in the restaurant, the building being suitably decorated with bunting, etc. After the overture by Master-Gunner Rasmussen, Lieut. Wilkinson presented the prizes to the winners, each recipient being cheered. Lieut. Wilkinson suitably remarked on the general success of the sports, and hoped they would have a good night's enjoyment. He thanked the working committee and all those who had assisted him in the general arrangement of the sports. The band he considered was well worthy of commendation for its efforts.

The following are the events and prize-winners:—

Long Jump.—1, Watson; 2, Hammond; 3, Hancox.

High Jump.—1, Hancox; 2, Hammond; 3, Green.

Hop, Step and a Jump.—1, Watson; 2, Hancox; 3, Lee.

One Mile Khud Race.—1, Mancini; 2, Rowland; 3, Watson.

Three Legged Race.—1, Green and T. J. Jones; 2, Watson and Mancini; 3, Cox and Bailey.

Obstacle Race.—1, Hancox; 2, Watson; 3, Mancini.

Bun Race.—1, B. Davies; 2, Hancox; 2, Mancini.

Potatoe Race.—1, Hancox; 2, Watson; 3, Rowland.

Shooting the Football.—1, Gale; 2, Maddison; 3, Phillips.

Wheel Barrow Race.—1, Watson and Mancini; 2 T. Jones and Green; 3, Gale and Lunn.

Tug of War.—1, "M" Group; 2, Belchers Detachment.

Human Wheel Barrow Race.—1, Watson and Mancini; 2, Vickers and Edmonds; 3, Butler and E. Jones.

Tennis (Doubles).—1, Champion and Rollason; 2, Hammond and J.L. Jones.

A special prize was presented by the officers for the competitor who compiled the most points. This was won by Br. Watson. Gr. Hayes was also the recipient of a special prize in the mile race.

The following contributed to the musical programme of the evening, several encores being demanded:—Br. Cooper, Gr. E. Jones, Spr. Salter, R.E., Gr. Hayes, Sgt. Bunt, Gr. Dickinson, Br. Wainwright, Gr. Rollason, Sgt. Bacon, Lt. Wilkinson and C.Q.M.S. Pring.

During the course of the programme, the Chairman remarked on the general success of the sports. He thanked all who had assisted him in the work, especially the officers for their presence there that night. Shortly after, the evening's enjoyment was brought to a close by cheers for the officers, called for by the Chairman, and the singing of the National Anthem.

THE SMALL-POX OUTBREAK.

The Value of Vaccination Demonstrated.

The following very interesting statement, bearing on the small-pox outbreak, was made by the Medical Office of Health (Dr. Woodman) at the meeting of the Sanitary Board, held this afternoon:—

Owing to the Chinese New Year, we had to stop vaccinations on January 20, but it is proposed to resume on the 29th. During the five-and-a-half weeks that we have been working, we have vaccinated 118,195 people, whilst the Chinese Dispensaries and other Hospitals have vaccinated about 55,000 more. During the last week, our staff vaccinated 35,000 cases, which, I think, shows that there must be plenty more people who wish to be vaccinated. The small-pox epidemic is neither increasing nor decreasing, but I am afraid that we may get an increase in about ten days time, owing to the Chinese New Year. There have been, up to date, 1,004 cases in all now, with 796 deaths. Of the cases last year two-thirds were dumped and the proportion up to date this year is the same. With regard to the effects of vaccination, only 66 of the cases that occurred last year were vaccinated, nearly all not since childhood, and of these 16 died, i.e. 24 per cent. Of the remaining 646 unvaccinated cases, 526 had died up to the end of last year, and there were still many under treatment. This is equal to 81 per cent. of deaths. This means that if the unvaccinated people had been vaccinated, probably only about 130 would have died, a saving of nearly 400 lives. The proportion of vaccinated cases to unvaccinated is about the same this year as last, which shows that the recently vaccinated people are not catching small-pox, and also suggests that many more people would have caught small-pox if there had been no vaccination done, and, also, that a lot more people require vaccinating. The average age of the vaccinated people who caught small-pox was 26, and of the unvaccinated under 5 years.

With regard to the effect of recent vaccination, I have not seen or heard of any case of small-pox occurring in a person who had been vaccinated successfully 14 days previously—the incubation period of small-pox is about 14 days—and there is no doubt that successfully vaccinated people are immune. In every case where the patient has been successfully vaccinated 7 days before the appearance of the disease, the patient has had a mild attack and has recovered.

The great difficulty in dealing with the epidemic has been the concealment of the disease by the Chinese. I should think that at least four out of every five cases are never discovered at all, or only the bodies found dumped after death; which means that no disinfection can be carried out in these cases. The chief reasons for this failure to notify cases are: firstly, the objection the Chinese have to disinfection; and, secondly, that removal is against the Chinese principles for the treatment of the disease. I am endeavouring to combat the first of these by giving a demonstration shortly, to the reporters of the Chinese papers and the Kaiphongs, both of how a house is disinfected and how the disinfector works, asking them to bring anything they like to test if the disinfection does any harm. I will notify the members of the Board of the date as soon as it is fixed. The second might be met, now that so large a number have been vaccinated, by the extension of the system we are using in a limited part of the city—the treating of cases at home—under the same conditions, that everyone in the house is vaccinated, that a notice stating that there is small-pox in the house is put over the door, that the neighbours do not object, and that dumping stops.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to Mr. Tso, who has not only worked extremely hard himself but has been successful in transmitting to the Kaiphongs and vaccinators working in his district some of his own interest in the work, and I am sure that it is the special effort made in the Western District that has made the vaccination campaign in other parts of the City and Kowloon so successful. I must also give my thanks to those Chinese gentlemen who have provided vaccinators at their own expense to come and help, to the Police Reserve Ambulance, who turned out on Sunday, December 24th, and vaccinated 1,025 cases; to the Y.M.C.A. Ambulance, who started evening vaccination at their Headquarters on January 5th, and later started several more stations outside, vaccinating in all 3,569 cases; to the Victoria Ambulance, who started a station near Causeway Bay on January 8th and have maintained it at their own expense, vaccinating 3,113 persons and have also provided me with a vaccinator for house to house work: to the Sai Ying Pun Ambulance Brigade who gave up the first week of their holidays to assist, and vaccinated 3,902 cases; to those Chinese medical students and members of the R.A.M.C. who assisted us; and lastly to our own Sanitary Inspectors, both those who have done vaccination work and given up their holidays to do so, and also the others who had extra work thrown on their shoulders through so many being taken off regular duty.

I hope that I may rely on all those I have mentioned to continue to help us when we start vaccination again next week.

"WHO'S WHO IN CHINA."

An Important Publication Pending.

There has recently arrived in Hongkong, on behalf of the Far Eastern Geographical Establishment, Mr. T. D. Brotherton, who is to stay in the Colony for some weeks collecting data for what should be a most useful publication to officials, business men and private individuals alike—"Who's Who in China." Several years ago something in this line was issued locally by a contemporary but it is a considerable time since the last issue made its appearance, and the forthcoming production is to be on much more comprehensive lines than anything hitherto published in the Far East. An editorial committee, of which Mr. E. J. Dingle is the Secretary, is to be responsible for the selection of entries, and though a big bulk of preparatory work remains to be done, it is hoped that the book will be ready for publication in September next.

According to the intention of its publishers, "Who's Who in China" will follow, in general form, the style of the familiar British "Who's Who" and the American White Book, and it will therefore be an indispensable source of reference to all and sundry. In brief, it is to be a volume of modern biographies of foreign Government officials, members of the Army and Navy, foreign officials of the Chinese Government, members of the legal, clerical and medical professions, of the Chinese Maritime Customs and similar services, heads of hongs in the treaty ports, and gentlemen of acknowledged standing in China.

Particulars of the undertaking, as well as application forms for entries, can be obtained from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, through whom Mr. Brotherton can be consulted during his stay in the Colony.

Bijou Theatre.

Dr. Rowe and Mystic Mora are to commence another brief season at the Bijou Theatre to-morrow, with an entirely new programme. They will be here for four nights only. Dr. Rowe will expose "how gamblers win," and "the secrets of cheating at game of chance." Mora, as usual, will answer questions written by the audience and will tell fortunes. Koko, the dainty Queen of Magic, will reveal many interesting ideas in latter-day mysteries.

EUROPEAN CYCLIST'S CLAIM.

Some Interesting Cross-Examination.

At the Summary Court this morning, Mr. Justice Gompertz heard further evidence in the claim for $500 as damages, made by John Carr, an electrical engineer, of Leighton Hill Road, against Lai Chi, master of a conservancy junk, and two partners of the On Wing Company. Mr. Carr is claiming for damages as the result of an accident which befel him while he was cycling along the Praya, and collided with a projecting plank from the junk. The plaintiff is represented by Mr. Mattingley and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, (instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing) is defending.

Plaintiff said he thought that when he struck the plank the tide was about 1 foot 3 inches above zero. He had made measurements.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jenkin, plaintiff said it was not the first time he had seen planks used as a means of communication between a junk or sampan and the shore. He did not think if he went on the Praya he would see more than six. He had never seen a light used near these planks at night. It was their invariable custom never to use lights.

Mr. Jenkin:—I have sitting at my side Mr. Witchell. I don't know whether you know him or not, but if you don't it's your loss, and he will go into the box and say there is a groove in the plank.

Mr. Jenkin:—In your estimate of the top of the Praya you were something like 300 per cent. out?

Plaintiff:—I told you yesterday that I have only the sight of one eye now.

Mr. Jenkin:—I am very sorry for you, but, as regards the other estimate, you were not so much out: I am afraid we shall have to see this boat, your Lordship. The plaintiff and I do not seem to see eye to eye in the use of these nautical terms.

Plaintiff went on to say that this plank was a good six feet on to the road.

Mr. Jenkin:—Be careful now, or you will have it on to the tram lines.

Plaintiff:—The plank was considerably beyond the iron standards.

Mr. Jenkin:—Will you agree with me that the standard is 18 inches in diameter at the base and that there is four feet six inches between it and the Praya wall?—I have not measured the standard.

Plaintiff, in answer to Mr. Jenkin, said that he said the bicycle was finished because there were no steel tubes in the Colony to repair it.

Mr. Jenkin:—I won't trouble you about the spoilt trousers; I have no doubt they were worth about $20. You say the bicycle cost you $150 when you bought it. How long have you had it?—Four years.

And is it just as good—have you had no wear and tear out of it?—Yes, but I should have to pay $150 for another, probably.

What are you claiming for personal damage?—$300.

What does it be comprise?—Disfigurement.

Where?—I have a lump on my left temple.

And you are claiming $300 for that bump; a very useful one too at $300? Can you say if it is permanent?—It does not go away.

Has it gone away to some extent since the accident?—Yes.

Can you say it will not decrease further?—No.

And what is the $30 for?—For rickshaw fares in lieu of the bicycle.

Inspector Sim gave evidence as to the practice of junks, and said one of his European constables warned a junk man about a plank which was projecting too far. It was generally known at the station that the men had been warned. He had been warned because the plank was projecting beyond the electric standard.

This afternoon His Lordship and the parties interested in the case visited the spot where the junk was moored, and the case in Court will be continued to-morrow morning.

FOR BLINDED SOLDIERS.

Proceeds of Recent Match.

In connection with the exhibition football match, Civilians v. Sikhs, played at the Happy Valley on Tuesday last, in aid of the St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers, the total proceeds were $106.43, made up as follows:—Gate receipts, $44; Collection boxes:—Q. M. S. Williams, R.E., $41.56; Br. Matthews, R.G.A., $20.87. The whole of this sum will be handed over to the local War Charities Committee and ear-marked for the above-mentioned Fund.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

Among the approaching marriages are the following:—

Mr. Robert H. Howie, constructional engineer, living at the Station Hotel, Kowloon, to Miss J. G. Craig, of 6, Cameron Terrace, Kowloon.

Mr. Francis Bevington, of 114, The Peak, to Miss Jennie O. L. Brown, of Craigieburn, The Peak.

Mr. Percy L. Knight, of the P. and O. Company, Hongkong, to Miss Lucy A. James, of the Matilda Hospital, The Peak.

THE NEW BISHOP OF CANTON.

One of the Old French Nobility.

We are informed that His Lordship, Mgr. J. B. M. de Guebriant, the new Bishop of Canton, is expected in Hongkong by the next French Mail.

Mgr. de Guebriant came to Szechuen province, as a missionary in 1885. He was consecrated Bishop of Kientchang six years ago and was recently transferred to Canton by a decree of His Holiness Pope Benedict, in April 1915. The Bishop is well-known for his very successful mission work among the Chinese. It is of interest to remark that he belongs to the oldest nobility of France, where his name is a synonym for honour, patriotism and charity.

EARTHQUAKE IN FORMOSA.

Many Killed and Injured.

About one o'clock on the 5 h instant, strong shocks of earthquake were felt throughout Formosa. The shocks were most severe in the central part of the island, where over 1,000 dwellings are reported to have been demolished, 33 persons killed and several scores injured. These figures may be further augmented as investigations in remote districts have not yet been carried out.

Dr. Omori, the well-known authority on seismolology, says the western part of Formosa has been subject to frequent visitations of earthquakes with disastrous results. In 1904 strong earthquakes occurred twice at Toroku and Kagi, and in March, 1906—that is, the month preceding that in which the destructive earthquake visited San Francisco—a disastrous earthquake occurred in Kagi resulting in the death and injury of 1,300 people. The southern and western parts of Formosa have been comparatively free from earthquakes. There were two earthquakes in Formosa last year and one of these severely affected the Naato district—which is now reported to have been visited by another earthquake—causing the demolition of several hundred houses. As to the present earthquake no report has yet reached Dr. Omori, but he is of opinion that as the dwellings of the natives are flimsily built of mud, the damage to property and the casualties are usually out of proportion to the strength of the shocks.—*Japan Chronicle.*

Vaccination.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade had up to Chinese New Year, vaccinated 10,584 persons.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND PEACE.

Japanese Press Comment.

Commenting on Germany's reply to President Wilson's Note, the *Mainichi* remarks that the great promptitude, with which Germany and her allies have responded to Mr. Wilson's invitation tends to confirm the belief that they are in serious straits and eager for peace almost at any price. It should be noted, however, that their reply is beside the point aimed at by the Washington Government. What President Wilson wants to know is the objects for which the belligerents are waging the war; in other words, the terms on which they are prepared for the restoration of peace. The Central Powers, however, produce no peace terms and simply say that they are willing to participate in a Peace Conference to be held in a neutral city as soon as possible. Some are disposed to think that President Wilson is already in receipt of an outline of Germany's terms, but this seems to be going too far in speculation.

Two things are plain—that the German reply to President Wilson does not comply with the President's request, and that Germany and her Allies appear to be confident that, once the Peace Conference is convened, they will be able to dominate the situation. Of chief interest in these circumstances is the attitude to be adopted by the United States towards Germany's reply: whether she will again demand the production of peace terms from the Central Powers or will be satisfied with their present reply. If the latter, it will be concluded that Mr. Wilson's efforts at peace-making are but lukewarm, and that the Allies need not take them too seriously. Should this be the case, President Wilson's advice dwindles to the merest suggestion, and in that event Germany's reply will be all that is expected by the United States. The motive that prompted President Wilson in formulating his advice to the belligerents remains a puzzle, but the mystery may be cleared up by the manner of his reception of Germany's answer.

The firm and unequivocal attitude adopted by the Allies towards the peace proposition does not seem to have affected Germany's peace programme in the least, says the *Asahi*. Germany and her allies have now proposed the speedy opening of a Peace Conference in a neutral city, and are also said to have dispatched communications to the neutral representatives containing an outline of peace terms. This shows, on the one hand, the desperate position of Germany, who is eager for peace, while, on the other, it suggests that Germany is in possession of knowledge which convinces her that the Allies, despite a seemingly strong front, are at heart not averse to peace negotiations. On what President Wilson and Germany apparently base their bold actions there is no means of knowing for the present, but it is certain that Mr. Wilson's present move is not of a milk-and-water character.

Hitherto President Wilson's attitude towards the belligerents has been of a vague and vacillating nature, and therefore it is not surprising that the firm front shown by Mr. Wilson in tendering his present advice should have startled the world. Although it would be rash to believe that the United States is risking war in making her peace proposition to the belligerents, it will be reasonable to think that President Wilson's advice is based on firmer ground than seems to be generally supposed. In view of the reported advice cabled to the British Government by the British Ambassador at Washington, urging the unreasonable nature of absolutely refusing Germany's peace proposals, it may be presumed that the rumour that between the British and German Ambassadors at Washington a point of international agreement has been discovered cannot be dismissed as utterly unfounded. Germany, in her reply to the United States, is said to have stated that measures for the future prevention of war should be realised on the conclusion of the present war. This declaration is in accord with what is claimed by the peace advocates in America and will no doubt find many supporters in Great Britain. As the realisation of this plan virtually means the destruction of militarism, it is possible that it will give satisfaction to the British people. At any rate, under the *Asahi*, there is little doubt that the ground is being steadily prepared for the restoration of peace.

FALL OF THE MARK.

Effect of Allies' Warlike Declarations.

In the *Secolo* of December 11 was published an interview with the director of the largest financial concern in Zurich, respecting the specific causes of the ruinously rapid down-grade movement of Austro-German monetary values in Switzerland. Both by reason of the eminent neutral authority from which it emanates and the important information it contains, this interview deserves to be widely noticed in British circles.

"Undoubtedly this latest drop in the German and Austria currencies is determined by causes of an essentially political nature," the financier told the *Secolo* representative. "Our normal metallic equivalent for 100 German marks is 123 francs 45 centimes—Swiss money, whereas on our Bourse to-day (Saturday, December 9) it is oscillating between 77 and 78½ Swiss francs; whilst the Austrian krone, which is ordinarily at absolute par, varies between 48 and 48½ francs.

"Imports and exports are now being so monopolized by the Imperial German Government that it regulates them precisely as it chooses and it does regulate them, as a matter of fact, so as to keep German values in Switzerland at the highest possible level. Germany itself is making very few payments in Switzerland, and what little gold flows to our banks from the Central Empires comes from Austria. "Germany is merrily despoiling its Ally and making Austria pay gold in Switzerland, to cover German governmental and German industrial debts in compensation for munitions and coal with which Germany is supplying the Dual Monarchy."

Asked whether the downfall in Austro-German exchange is now likely to be arrested, the bank director said that, on the contrary, a further considerable drop was to be anticipated. And why? In Austria's case, he observed, beyond the well-known internal financial plight of the Empire, it is noticeable lately that Germany, through the system described above, is engaged in despoiling Austro-Hungarian banks on a larger scale than before. Another factor in the situation is the recent complete paralysis of the lace-making industry in the Austrian Tyrol consequent on England's refusal to allow any more cotton to be sent to the Vorarlberg district. The finished lace was exported almost exclusively to the British and American markets, and upwards of 100,000 peasant families who thrived on this industry were suddenly thrown out of employment.

In the case of Germany, the Zurich bank director made a remarkable revelation. Switzerland, he said, has upwards of four milliards of francs invested in German industries and mortgaged concerns. Hitherto so thoroughly convinced were the Swiss capitalists that the war could not last much longer that rather than lose heavily on the exchange rate, which they regarded as purely a transient phenomenon, they chose instead to leave deposited with the German banks the interest which Germany has been in the habit of paying in compensation for Swiss purchases in the Imperial dominions, but the tremendous resurrection of energy on the part of the Entente nations, as evidenced in the Trepoff declaration and the British political crisis, has wrought a sudden, impressive and radical change.

These same Swiss capitalists have become alarmed and they are running to withdraw not only their interest deposits, but likewise the capital sums from Germany, in order to avert risking those far heavier losses in exchange which they deem inevitable in the not far off future.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

The immediate success of the reborn Pacific Mail Steamship Company is expected to result shortly in the placing of orders for several big new ships which will take the place of the five large trans-Pacific vessels sold to the International Mercantile Marine Company when the old Pacific Mail was in process of liquidation. Two explanations are given for the ability of the company to make more money than it did under the old management. These are the receipt of better paying business for all the boats, and a sharp reduction in operating expenses and depreciation. In 1914-1915 the Pacific Mail's operating expenses were 73 per cent. and operations, plus depreciation, 82 per cent. of the gross revenue from transportation. Even before the return of the ships of the trans-Pacific service the reduction of operating ratio to 67 per cent. was recorded. The operating ratio in the quarter ended June 30 was 54 per cent. It is too early to obtain returns for the combined service, including the earnings of the new boats on the Pacific, but operating officers declare that the ratio of cost to gross is still falling. The recent purchase by the American International Corporation and its associates of the New York Shipbuilding Company, with its $15,000,000 plant near Philadelphia, puts back of the Pacific Mail, the International Mercantile Marine, the Grace lines, and other ocean transportation systems affiliated with the American International a sure source of supply of tonnage. The Pacific Mail purchased three fine small vessels from the Dutch Indies Company, and has equipped them with oil burners for the Pacific trade, with the expectation of superseding them eventually with larger vessels which are expected to be built in the New York Shipbuilding yards. The Ecuador, the first of the three new vessels to be converted from coal to oil, left San Francisco on August 19, on the direct route to China and Japan. The old Pacific Mail was a subsidiary of the Southern Pacific Co. The legislation of 1912 that closed the Panama Canal to ships owned by railroads whose lines compete for traffic was a direct blow to the Pacific Mail. The Seamen's Bill was another. As a consequence the Southern Pacific decided to wipe out the fleet, and had succeeded in disposing of a considerable part of the assets when the American International and Messrs. W. R. Grace and Co. took over the company. The three new ships on the trans-Pacific route are practically of a new type of economical express liner adapted to "development" projects in ocean transportation. They carry 111 first class passengers in comfort excelled only on the finest of the big trans-Atlantic ships, and seventy-eight steerage passengers with standard accommodations. Their gross tonnage is only half that of the old Pacific Mail ships of the Oriental service. They will pay on light traffic where the old ships would pile up a burden of loss. They are the latest word in construction. They burn oil and can be quickly adapted to a capacity for steaming 16,000 miles without stopping for fuel, as against 3,000 miles for comfortable coal-burning passenger ships. In ordinary times, $2 40 worth of oil delivered on the Pacific Coast has the efficiency of $7 worth of coal. Automatic feeding devices reduce the number of men necessary to operate oil ships. At present the fuel for the Pacific voyages is carried in pipes laid along the keel, in space ordinarily devoted to water ballast; also in a small bunker tank amidships. The oil is sufficient to take the ship across the Pacific and back as far as Honolulu, where the amount necessary for the trip to San Francisco is piped aboard.

"These are the ideal ships for the Central American service and for putting out on new cross-ocean lines that the company sees fit to try out," says the national City Bank Magazine, the *Americas*. "They can be made practically independent of foreign coaling supplies. In organising transportation service they are analogous to the vehicles of light gasolene 'bus lines which the steam railroads now use to develop 'feeder' business to the point of paying support of regular equipment. They are comparatively more economical than the 'bus vehicles, however, and are directly in line with the very latest ideas in ocean economy of operation. The motor ship, whether big or little, seems to be the ship of the future. The management of the Pacific Maill is very conservative in forecasting earnings when shipping conditions get back to normal. They foresee close competition, with the Japanese lines able to cut very close. The Pacific Mail expects to hold certain economies that the Japanese have not the advantage of, tending to offset the low costs of labour, etc., which the Japanese enjoy. However, the attitude of constructive persistence noticeable in the new management has its explanation. The Pacific Mail is a stone in the masonry of the structure of international enterprise which is being "super-organised" in the hands of the new interests that took over the company and its properties. Up to a certain point its employment is not dependent on closely drawn competitive economists. A good volume of business is certain to go to it on a non-competitive basis. It carries the U. S. Mails. It will be a physical connection between new American enterprises in the Orient and bases of supply. Up to a certain point there is an opportunity, from the standpoint of the company, in good management and in interlocking enterprise.—*Exchange.*

Arming N.Y.K. Boats.

It has been decided, says the *Manchuria Daily News* as a result of inquiry made by the Government of the U. S. Government as to the reception of armed merchantmen at U.S. ports, that the N.Y.K. steamers on the European Line shall be armed against German submarine raids. The *Daily Telegraph*, in a leading article, advocates the arming of merchantmen and declares:—"Every ship should have at least one gun, and preferably two forward, in addition to stern guns for piratical boarders. It is known that steps have been taken to strengthen the Admiralty. Young and active brains must be brought to bear upon this new phase of naval warfare.

Bounties to Shipping Lines.

Among Japanese Parliamentary members the opinion is gaining ground that some radical reforms must be introduced in the laws respecting the bounties to shipping lines and shipbuilders in view of the present activity in these trades. As a result of the boom, the income of shipping companies and tramp shipowners has enormously increased and, it is believed, will continue to increase. The shipbuilding encouragement bounties can also be abolished entirely because this line of industry has been so much developed since the law respecting the grant of bounties was formulated that yards can now rival foreign builders, and if the protectionist policy be withdrawn they will not be defeated in a possible campaign against foreign builders.

Shanghai Freight.

The fortnightly freight market report of Messrs. Wheelock & Co., dated January 18, states:—The position in our Homeward freight market has changed very little since last writing and the congestion of cargo, both to Europe and America, is as great as ever; the demand continues greater than the supply and shipments are being restricted accordingly, as far as we can see there is very little hope of relief.

The trans-Pacific freight bureau is increasing the rates on various commodities from January 20.—Coastwise.—This market has eased off somewhat during the past fortnight owing, no doubt, to the near approach of Chinese new year and lower freights have been obtainable. The same applies to the Hongkong market where the Saigon-Hongkong rate declined to 50 cents a picul, but this has hardened since then and 67 cents a picul has been offered but refused. We expect to see the market recover itself entirely after new year holidays.

Remedy Against Submarines.

The arming of all merchantmen which cannot be convoyed has been urged upon the Admiralty and the Board of Trade in these columns from almost the beginning of the war says the *Times*. To some extent guns for self defence were furnished to ships last year, but it was to a very small extent. Principally, the ships so provided were those requisitioned for Government work. The official explanation why our ships were not armed was the scarcity of guns and ammunition, other requirements being more pressing. The guns provided in almost every case were of small calibre and range, while the armament was placed at the stern. The value of protection of this kind, even under these handicaps, against the enemy submarines in the earlier campaign was amply proved over and over again. The experience of many captains in the mercantile marine was that the enemy submarines did not continue to attack steamers provided with guns. They were afraid of them. It might have been expected, therefore, that, this measure having proved its value, every merchant ship would have been armed. This, however, has not been done, and probably very few of the merchant ships bringing foodstuffs to England are armed at the present time. Now that we are face to face with another and more dangerous submarine campaign in which the enemy boats are larger, carry heavier guns, and are capable of operating at a long distance from port, the position has become more urgent and important. The newer submarines no longer lie in wait under headlands and in shallow waters, but attack the ships in the open sea. Scores of cases have demonstrated the danger to our ocean borne traffic. Moreover, a small gun mounted astern is, it has been demonstrated, no longer a sufficient protection. The guns carried by the newer enemy submarines outrange such guns which carry at the farthest about 9,000 yards, whereas the guns carried by the submarine have a range of from 11,000 to 12,000 yards. The "U" boat can, therefore keep at a safe distance and shell the merchant steamer till she sinks her. The need is for heavier guns or at least guns of longer range mounted both in the bow and stern. It is unfair and unlike our British practice to oblige our gallant merchant seamen to run away from the enemy before they can bring their protected armament to bear. Furthermore, it is exceedingly likely that in order to perform this operation the merchant ship will have to present her vulnerable broadside to the enemy as a target for shell or torpedo. There may be diplomatic difficulties to surmount before British merchant ships can be armed as they should be, but these cannot weigh in the balance when the gravity of this matter and the interests of the Empire are considered. How grave the matter is can be shown from official statements. Seven months ago—on May 3 1916—Lord Curzon replying to Lord Beresford in the House of Lords made the statement that the number of merchant ships we had lost at that date was almost exactly balanced by the new ships which had been added to the mercantile marine during the progress of the war. On the 15th of this month Dr. Macnamara, in the House of Commons, said that "the total British gross tonnage of merchant ships of 1,000 tons and over at the beginning of the war showed a net loss up to September 30, 1916, of slightly over 2½ per cent. This was due to all causes." The development of the menace to the merchant marine, and the increase in the peril from the action of the newer submarines, are shown by these figures. Whereas, as in May of this year, the net loss was insignificant, it is now 2½ per cent., and it cannot be supposed that the ordinary risks of the sea have increased to any large extent. What is happening to our own mercantile marine is happening also in a greater or lesser degree to the merchant shipping of our Allies and of neutrals. So far as the former are concerned, it has become a question whether the British Government should not strongly impress upon the French, Italian, and Russian Governments the necessity of arming their mercantile marine. With the neutrals there may be difficulties in the way of doing this. If however the activities of the enemy submarines in this direction are not effectively checked we may see the neutrals ceasing to trade with this country.

Wuhu Shipping.

The total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Wuhu during the quarter ended in September, 1916, was 1,062 vessels of 1,707,541 tons, which was an increase of fifteen vessels but a decrease of 13,886 tons against the same quarter in 1915. Of the total 966 vessels of 1,650,622 tons were river steamers, a decrease of twenty-six steamers and 39,610 tons, and fifty-one vessels of 51,659 tons were ocean steamers, showing an increase of thirty-one steamers and 25,751 tons. The percentages of the total were 47.3 British, 27 9 Japanese, 23.9 Chinese and 0.9 American, Danish and Norwegian. Of ocean steamers 74.9 British, 8.6 Danish, 8.5 Norwegian, 4 1 Japanese, 3.9 Chinese, and of river steamers 46.5 British, 28 7 Japanese, 24.5 Chinese and 0 3 American, Danish and Norwegian.

The Tsushima Maru Fire.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha received a wireless message from the s.s. Sanuki Maru, which is on her way back from San Francisco, reporting that she picked up a wireless message from the Company's s.s. Tsushima Maru, which left Kobe for America via Yokohama on Dec. 19th, to the effect that a fire broke out in a hold beneath the bridge on Jan. 3rd when she was in 40° 23" north latitude and 172 36 west longititude. The fire was put out however and the steamer continued her voyage. The Standard Oil Company's s.s. Arrow was standing by the Tsushima. The Tsushima Maru has on board a cargo of 8,500 tons consisting of comphor oil, earthen ware, camphor etc. In connection with this, the Yokohama Branch of the N. Y. K. is reported to have stated that the fire occurred on board the Tsushima when the was 1,000 miles north of Hawaii. She was scheduled to arrive at San Francisco on the 12th, but her arrival is likely to be delayed. There was cause for anxiety as the steamer Arrow had promised to keep in touch with the Tsushima.

France's Mercantile Fleet.

The debates in the Chamber, following an interpellation by M. de Monzie, ex-Minister of Mercantile Marine, calling for the construction of an adequate post-war fleet of trading vessels, have so far led to nothing but words. Thus Admiral Degouy's views as regards the inadvisability of creating leviathans are doubly interesting in that they are the expressions of a man whose experience in such matters should bear more weight than the voicings of the whole Chamber. The fates of huge craft, particular targets for German submarines, should alone be the reply to those who still cry for ships of more than 6,000 tons, register. All very well for peace-time passenger liners, declares the Admiral, but both from economic and necessitous reasons merchantmen of comparatively small tonnage are now preferable. France has lost 300,000 tons, declared M. Andre Hesse, Under-Secretary of State, and this is apparently the figure that has thrown alarm in certain quarters. But against this France has 123 500 tons of new vessels built in her own dockyards, 70,000 tons purchased elsewhere, not yet franchised, 130,000 tons under construction, 180,000 tons secured on the hire purchase system, 40 000 tons ordered in England, and 136 000 tons war prizes. These figures alone place things in a more favourable position than was generally understood. On the other hand, Germany's losses are estimated at one million and a half tons, mostly mercantile, her one million tons in course of construction being regarded more or less as Teutonic bluff.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.		
Banks	b.	$705
MARINE INSURANCES.		
Cantons	n.	$375
North Chinas	n.	t. 150
Unions	n.	$900
Yangtszes	n. ex 73	$255
FIRE INSURANCES.		
China Fires	n.	$155
H. K. Fires	n.	$375
SHIPPING.		
Douglases	b.	$117
Steamboats	b.	$20½
Indos (Def.)	b.	$132½
Indos (Pref.)	n.	$41½
Shells	n.	105/-
Ferries	s.	$35
REFINERIES.		
Sugars	s.	$128
Malabons	b.	$37
MINING		
Kailans	n.	36/-
Langkats	n.	t.213¾
Raubs	n.	$2.40
Tronohs	n.	31/6
Urals	n.	32/9
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.		
H. K. Wharves	b.	$85
Kowloon Docks	n.	$126½
S'hai Docks	n.	t. 87
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.		
Centrals	s.	$100
H. K. Hotels	s.	$115
Land Invest.	n.	$95
H'phreys Est.	b.	$7
K'loon Lands	s.	$35
S'hai Lands	n.	t. 85
West Points	s.	$80
COTTON MILLS.		
Ewos	n.	t. 145
Kung Yiks	n.	t. 13½
S'hai Cottons	n.	t. 117
Yangtszepoos	n.	t. 5½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Borneos	s.	$8.00
China Light & P.	b.	$4.50
Providents	n.	$9.00
Dairy Farms	n.	$25½
Green Islands	b.	$11.60
H. K. Electrics	n.	$51
H. K. Ice Co.,	n.	$160
Ropes	n.	$34½
Steel Foundries	n.	$9¾
Trams, Low Level	sa.	$7.00
Trams, Peak, old	n.	$10
Trams, Peak, new	n.	$1
Laundries	n.	$3½
U. Waterboats	b.	$16
Watsons	b.	$6½
Wm. Powells	b.	$6
Morning Posts	n.	$22

CORRECTED TO NOON FRIDAY JANUARY 26, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	2/3 7/8
Demand	2/3 15/16
30 d/s.	2/4
60 d/s.	2/4 1/8
4 m/s.	2/4 3/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	99
T/T Japan	108 1/4
T/T India	169 1/2 Nom.
Demand, India	169 1/2 Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	55 1/4
T/T Java	133 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T Francs	3.22
Demand, Paris	3.22 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/4 11/16
4 m/s. D/P	2/4 13/16
6 m/s. L/C	2/4 15/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/4 15/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	56 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	3.34
6 m/s. Francs	3.39
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York.	55 3/8
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	169½ Nom.
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	169½ Nom.
Demand, Manila	110½
Demand, Singapore.	99
On Haiphong	2½% prem.
On Saigon	2% prem.
On Bangkok	66 1/4
Sovereign	8.50 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	—
Bar Silver, per oz.	37.3/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER $100:

Chinese ... 20 cts. pieces	5¾% dis.
Chinese ... 10 " "	5¾% dis.
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	1½% prem.
Hongkong 10 " "	1½% prem.

NOTICES.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE AND GENERAL BROKER.

PUBLIC AUCTION of VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong to be sold by order of the Mortgagee by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1917. at 3 o'clock p.m.

By MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The Property consists of:—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT NO. 25. Together with the messuages and premises thereon—known as Nos. 6 and 7 Praya East and Nos 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Queen's Road, East Victoria aforesaid.

The said premises are held for the term of 999 years from the 9th day of July 1844 created therein by a Crown Lease of the said Lot dated the 14th day of July 1882 and made between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part and Lee Yune Wa of the other part subject to the payment of the Crown Rent and to the observance and performance of the Lessee's covenants and conditions therein reserved and contained.

Area 27,500 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown Rent $484 84.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

DENNYS & BOWLEY, 6, Des Vœux Road, Central, Solicitors for the Vendor.
or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, Duddell Street

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company, will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES VICTORIA BUILDINGS on SATURDAY 10th. February, 1917, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the REPORT of DIRECTORS together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st. December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 1st the SATURDAY 10th February, 1917, (both days inclusive) during which period no TRANSFER of SHARES can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., General Agents for the Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1917.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 13th February, 1217, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st January to the 13th February, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. E. CLARKE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1917.

RUBBER SHARE REPORT.

PRICES BY MAIL From SINGAPORE Dated Dec., 28th, 1916.

Sterling Shares.

Nom. Value.	Buyers.	Sellers.
$2/- Shares.		
Allagar	2/3	2/9
Anglo-Java	4/-	5/-
Anglo-Malay	10/-	12/-
Batang Malaka	3/2	3/6
Bekoh	2/-	3/7½
Bkt. Mertajam	3/6	4/6
Bkt. Sembawang	2/6	3/-
Chersonese (F.M.S.)	3/3	4/-
Chimpul	1/6	1/10
Cicely	17/6	20/-
Cicely Pref.	18/-	21/-
Consolidated	10/-	12/6
Heawood	2/5	2/8
Kamuning Perak	3/3	3/9
Kota Tinggi	2/5	2/9
Labu (F.M.S.)	6/-	7/6
Linggi Ord.	18/-	20/-
London A. R.	6/6	7/3
Merlimau	4/6	5/6
Padang Jawa	2/6	3/-
Pataling	30/-	35/-
Perak	5/-	6/6
Port Dickson	2/4	3/-
Selangor	22/6	25/-
S'pore Para	3/-	3/6
S'pore United	2/3	2/9
Str. Settlements (Bertram)	4/1½	5/7½
Sumatra Para	6/9	7/6
Untd. Serdang Sumatra	11/6	13/-
Untd. Sumatra	6/6	7/6
Untd. Temiang	2/10	3/3
Vallambrosa	15/3	17/3
£1 Shares.		
Batu Tiga	60/-	80/-
Bkt. Rajah	130/-	150/0
Castlefield	100/-	112,6
Damansara	65/-	75/-
H'lands & L'lands	50/-	55/-
Kuala Lumpur	80/-	95/-
Lanadron	40/-	45/-
Langen (Java)	45/-	50/-
Ledbury	50/-	57/6
Lumut	37/6	45/-
Malacca R. P. Ord.	80/-	90/-
" 7½ Pref.	70/-	80/-
Nordanai	21/-	23/6
Permas	28/9	35/-
Pegoh	42/6	60/-
Rembia Ord.	25/-	30/-
Rembia Pref.	24/-	30/-
Rubber Plant Invest.	21/-	23/6
Sapong	25/-	30/-
Seafield	80/-	90/-
Seremban	17/6	20/-
Shelford	27/6	35/-
Sialang	60/-	70/-
S'gei Way	75/-	85/-
Tebrau (Johore)	60/-	70/-
Untd. Sua Betong	50/-	60/-

Dollar Shares.

$1 Shares.		
Alor Gajah	3.75	4.00
Ayer Kuning	1.30	1.40
Ayer Molek	2.30	2.40
Balgownie	4.60	4.80
Bkt. Jelutong	.65	.75
Bkt. Katil	.75	.85
Glenealy	2.00	2.40
Jeram	1.75	1.90
Jimah	1.75	1.85
Malaka Pinda	1.85	2.00
Mandai Tekong	.80	.95
Pantai	1.90	2.00
Punggor	.75	.85
Tambalak	.90	1.00
Ulu Pandan	.80	.90
Untd. Malacca	1.00	1.15
$2 Shares.		
Kempas	7.00	7.50
Malakoff	4.70	4.85
New Serendah	4.00	4.30
Sandycroft	4.50	5.00
S'gei Bagan	3.40	3.60
Trafalgar	1.30	1.50
$5 Shares.		
Ayer Pahas	11.25	12.00
Ch'kat Serdang	9.25	9.50
Haytor	10.00	11.00
Kelemak	6.00	6.50
Lunas	6.50	7.00
Mergui	4.50	4.80
Nyalas	6.50	6.80
Pajam	19.00	20.00
Radella	10.25	10.75
Teluk Anson	10.50	11.50
$10 Shares.		
Bakit Timah	12.00	15.00
Indrasiri	19.00	20.00
Sulau Bulang	3.50	4.00
Tapah	21.00	22.00

POST OFFICE.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Weeks days, 2 p.m.

Shatauk, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., Registration 5 p.m., Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sanmei.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamchun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kauk'ng.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Bintuni, Dut., s.s. 6,547, Terwiel, 25th Jan.—San Francisco, 30th Dec., Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Hauroto, Br., s.s. 1,216, Smith, 25th Jan.—Saigon, 20th Jan., Rice—Chinese.

Luchow, Br., s.s. 1,228, Wolf, 25th Jan.—Swatow, 24th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.

Mitsuki M., Jap., s.s. 2,281, Nakamura, 25th Jan.—Miike, 18th Jan., Coal—M. B. K.

Patriot, Br., s.s. 1,605, Brun, 25th Jan.—Chinwangtao, 19th Jan., Coal—D. & Co.

Tsuru M., Jap., s.s. 2,058, Nakao, 25th Jan.—Miike, 18th Jan., Coal—M B.K.

Waishing, Br., s.s. 1,170, Bucknill, 25th Jan.—Saigon, 19th Jan., Rice—Chinese.

St. Albans, Br., s.s. 2,538, Pilcher, 26th Jan.—Kobe, 21st Jan., Gen.—G. L. & Co.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. ST. ALBANS, from Kobe, on Jan. 26.

Cichton, Cannon Mr & Mrs, Dodd, Heung, Merritt Miss, Watkins, Watkins Mrs

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 25th at 10.58—Pressure has increased moderately over N. Japan and N.E. China, and slightly over the Yangtze Valley and the Philippines. It has decreased moderately to slightly from S.W. Japan to Hongkong.

The anticyclone has passed into the Pacific. Another has formed over S. Mongolia.

Moderate to fresh monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China and over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.34 inches, against an average of 1.01 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh; fair.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, freshening considerably.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. January 26, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds D'tion.	Winds Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	6a	30.18	4		n	4	b
Nemuro	5a	29.77			nw	6	
Hakodate	"	29.97			nnw	3	
Tokio	"	30.01			nnw	1	
Kochi	"	30.13			sw	1	
Nagasaki	"	30.13				0	
K'agima	"	30.11			nnw	2	
Oshima	"	30.08			s	2	
Naha	"	30.11				0	
Ishi'jima	"	30.09			s	2	
Bonin Is.	"	30.14				0	
Chefoo	6a						
W'haiwei	"	30.34	44	90	nw	2	b
Hankow	"						
Ichang	"						
Kiukiang	"						
Changsha	"						
Shanghai	"	30.24	39		nw	2	b
Gutzlaff	"	30.17	34	100	nnw	4	b
Sharp P.	"	30.01	54	84	wnw	1	o
Amoy	9a	30.09	54	89	w	1	b
Swatow	6a						
Taihoku	5a	30.07	52	97		0	b
Taichu	"	30.07	48			0	b
Tainan	"	30.05	54		nne	4	b
Koshun	"	30.01	57			0	b
P'dores	"	30.05	61		nne	4	b
Canton	6a	30.06	59	94	c	2	o
H'kong	"	30.02	61	83	c	2	o
Gap Rock	"	30.02			ne	4	o
Macao	"	30.01	55	93	sw	1	r
Wuchow	9a						
Pakhoi	"						
Hoihow	"						
Phulien	7a	30.00	61	93	ene	4	of
Tourane	"	29.95	64		sw	2	bf
C. St. J.	"	29.84	73		wnw	4	o
Aparri	6	29.94	66	96		0	b
Dagupan	"	29.86	70	87	se	1	b
Manila	"	29.87	72	96		0	o
Legaspi	"	29.88	75	96	ne	4	r
Tacloban	"	29.84	75	91		0	o
Iloilo	"	29.81	75	91	n	4	o
Surigao	"	29.80	72	96	s	1	o
Lanuan	"	29.75	78	94	sw	2	b

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 26, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On date at 4 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.07	30.03	30.03
Temperature	62	61	68
Humidity	63	83	72
Wind Direction	E	E	E
" Force	3	2	3
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the 25th 72
Lowest " " " " 25th 60

H.K. Observatory, January 26, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cada Burnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria Hong Kong.

ENTERTAINMENTS

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on MONDAY 29th January, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 18th to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1917.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on MONDAY 29th January, 1917, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st. December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY 29th January, 1917, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors

A. SHELTON HOOPER Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd. General Agents for the West Point Building Company, Limited.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1917.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on Monday 29th, January, 1917, at 11.45 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY 29th January, 1917, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to THE GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1917.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 18th to MONDAY 29th January, 1917, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1917.